

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 14 of 1877.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 7th April 1877.

WE extract the following observations from an editorial in the *Bhārat Sangskārak*, of the 26th March, headed the "Representation of India in the British Parliament":—"Although Englishmen and Natives are both subjects of the same Sovereign, still a comparison of their respective conditions shows a difference as great as that between heaven and hell. While the former enact their own laws, are able to obtain redress by public agitation, even when the most insignificant person is in any way wronged, and can dispense with the services of a ministry which may be guilty of any indiscretion, we are subject to a despotism, or at best are governed by laws enacted by others, and are not allowed to remonstrate even if a most respectable section of the community be grievously wronged. Remonstrance is construed into sedition. No matter whether our rulers are very devils incarnate, we must duly worship them as gods. Her Majesty has, indeed, expressed her gracious desire that no distinction should be made between the conquerors and the conquered; but in practice a distinction exists—nay, the breach is becoming gradually wider between the parties in respect of rights, privileges, honours, and situations in the public service. What can afford us greater sorrow, than that we have not the power to increase our happiness or redress our wrongs? Nor is there much hope for India, so long as the gracious promise which was conveyed in Her Majesty's proclamation, as to the elevation of natives to superior appointments, remains unfulfilled. But when will that consummation come, seeing that for twenty years past the promise has remained a dead letter? The longer the delay, the more anxious does the Government of India show itself to nullify that pledge. After keeping us in expectation of the promised favor for twenty years, it now emphatically and boldly refuses to grant it, on the ground that the promise was made in an unguarded moment, and not as the result of deliberate consideration. We cannot tell what will come next. The Government of India seems to be anxious to deal a death-blow to the high aspirations of the people, even though this should entail on their truthful sovereign the sin of violating a pledge, which she has given to two hundred millions of her subjects. Our country alone endures on the spectacle of a whole people sacrificed to promote the interests of a few. How many Englishmen have shed tears over our deplorable condition!" The writer then proceeds to give a summary of Sir David Wedderburn's speech in Bombay, on the admission of natives of India into the British Parliament.

BHARAT
SANGSKARAK,
March 26th, 1877.

2. The same paper is highly gratified to notice that the university of Calcutta has made arrangements for the academic examination of females; and remarks that this should be rejoiced at, if for no other reason than that

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SANGSKARAK.

a great stride has been made in social matters, by thus recognizing the right of females to obtain education equal to men. But to make this act of the university really effectual, means should be adopted to enable them to advance far in education, otherwise the result will be only disappointment and heartburnings. The female schools already in existence impart but a rudimentary education, and are not fit to send up girls to the university examinations. It is desirable also that the examination for girls should be somewhat different from that of boys. "Though we would not discourage those who might elect to abide by the standard fixed for the latter, still it is not desirable that the examination for a female of average attainments should be the same as that required of a boy. We have, therefore, on a previous occasion, proposed, on behalf of the female candidates, a relaxation of the rule which requires that a certain number of marks in each subject prescribed for the examination must be gained before a candidate can pass; and we have pointed out that it would perfectly meet the requirements of the case if simply the aggregate number obtained were taken. This would ensure their progress by enabling them to study according to their mental capacity and taste, while leaving them free to compete with boys. It would be also well if some manual on useful arts and domestic economy were prescribed in lieu of algebra and geometry." Government is besought to co-operate with the Syndicate, by the supply of suitable agency, to further the cause of female education.

BHARAT
SANGSKARAK,
March 26th, 1877.

3. In an eulogistic article on the British Government, the same paper dwells on the comparative merits of the monuments left in India of Mahomedan ascendancy and power, such as the Tajmahal at Agra and the Jumma Musjid, and the nobler works which the British, if ever they left this country, would leave behind them—works that would perpetuate their memory to all time. The education and enlightenment which have come in the train of the British power, and which will have brought about mighty changes in native society, the regeneration of the people, by means of the printing press, the telegraph, the railway, the post-office, and a free newspaper press—these all will remain engraven on India when the cruel hand of Time has destroyed even the last stone of the Taj.

BHARAT
SANGSKARAK,
April 2nd, 1877.

4. The same paper, of the 2nd April, makes the following observations, in an article on the employment of native guards on Indian Railways:—"Considerable agitation has been caused by this measure. In spite, however, of much opposition, on the ground of a supposed unfitness or untrustworthiness of natives, the authorities of the East Indian Railway Company directed their Agent at Calcutta to try the experiment on considerations of economy. Ever since the line has been open, its working has been attended with most extravagant expenditure, so that its receipts are not sufficient to meet its disbursements; and were it not for the interest which the Company draws from Government, the line would have been long since given up. The Company is reckless in its expenditure. Europeans are needlessly entertained on the line. This is especially the case in the Traffic Department, in the Agent's and the Audit Offices. Much, however, against the wishes of the Agent, the Traffic Manager, and other District Superintendents, native guards were appointed. But the European employés, whose interests were affected by the measure, raised such a storm of opposition, and then again the *Railway Service Gazette* poured forth such torrents of abuse against the new men, that Government, after one year's experiment (the results of which, of course, were reported by the European officers on the railway), gave orders for the re-employment of

European guards; and the number of natives was limited to 50. And even these are never allowed to work in comfort, being constantly under the eye, not only of the authorities, but of the Anglo-Indian editors also. They are educated, respectable, and courteous, while the European guards are, as a class, illiterate, rude, and given to drinking. But, in spite of this difference in their favor, they are allowed a lower scale of salary than the Europeans, though they have to do more work, and obtain less consideration at the hands of the Company. They are constantly found fault with and reproved. Now we want to ask how long will Government tolerate such wrongs to the children of the soil?"

5. Adverting to the case of Raghuram Hazra, of Patrashire in Burdwan, who, on account of an affray with two European planters of Krishnagur, was sentenced by the Magistrate of Burdwan to four months' rigorous imprisonment, but was, on appeal, acquitted by the High Court, the same paper writes the following in an article headed, "Not Kirkwood alone:"—"Not only is a wicked man encouraged to do evil by having every indulgence shown him, but his example affects others too. Hence the necessity of punishment. Government however, though it is the author of the Penal Code, and though its duty is to punish the wicked, cannot yet, from a partiality to men of its own race, bring itself to check the lawlessness of Europeans; and what wonder, therefore, that, as in other people, among the English too, the evil which results from overlooking crime should manifest itself? The sad consequences, however, of a wicked subject escaping punishment are much smaller than what follow from the administration of an unprincipled ruler. There would have been fewer European oppressors if Kirkwood had been condignly punished; and the people also would have had hopes of redress in such cases. But the ruler of Bengal did not raise his hand against him—nay, on the contrary, brought the latter nearer to him and gratified his sight with looking at him. The British Indian Association complained to the Government of India, but the latter would not touch this fond object of Sir Richard's; and, like an old doting father, contented itself by merely regretting that 'Kirkwood should have been so naughty.' This act of weakness will be fraught with incalculable mischief. There will be no end to the lawlessness of the executive, and the consequent disgrace of the British Government. That our apprehensions are not quite unfounded may be proved by the case of Raghuram Hazra, of Burdwan, which affords a parallel to the Fennuah cases. What is greatly to be wondered at, is that this case has happened not in Eastern Bengal, but in one of the most advanced districts of Western Bengal—Burdwan. Who had thought that the Fennuah cases would be acted over again so soon? But so it has happened. Government cannot too soon check judicial oppression and vagaries in the mofussil."

6. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 29th March, observes, in reference to the Civil Procedure Code Bill, that, if passed, it will place great restrictions on the transaction of loans, and will make the position of the borrower one of peculiar difficulty. As laid down in the Bill, no capitalist would be willing to lend money at an interest of six per cent. unless such valuable securities as Government paper or landed possessions were offered for mortgage. We need not dwell on the injurious consequences that would accrue to the people, the large portion of which consists of poor agriculturists, if the practice of usury were thus discouraged. It is clear that the low rate of interest laid down in the Bill, and the long period within which loans are to be recoverable by the creditors, and the various other difficulties thrown in their way, will bring about this state of things.

BHARAT
SANGSKARAK,
April 2nd 1877.

HINDU RANJIKA,
March 29th, 1877.

BHARAT MIHIR,
March 29th, 1877.
Circulation about 650.

7. Adverting to the report which Messrs. Geddes and Macdonnell have submitted to Government respecting the doings of the indigo-planters and the condition of the tenantry in Behar, the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th March, remarks:—"We hope Mr. Eden will do for Behar what Sir J. P. Grant did for Bengal in 1860. The outbreak of the Orissa famine prevented Sir C. Beadon from taking any steps to benefit that province, while his successor only desisted from his endeavours because the indigo-planters pledged themselves to be more humane in future; and to some extent also they actually forsook their evil ways. Sir George Campbell and his successor, though they both adverted to the subject in their minutes, did not succeed in adopting practical measures to check the evil."

BHARAT MIHIR.

8. The same paper writes:—"Though numbers are dying of starvation everywhere in Southern India, still the matter has not caused any widespread agitation in the country. The Behar famine, which was in comparison less severe, attracted a degree of attention and interest, both in India and England, which is wanting in the present case; and why is this? We suppose that the liberal and vigorous efforts which Government put forth to suppress the Behar famine have disposed the people to place confidence in their arrangements and convinced them that there is no necessity of making any public agitation. But they are mistaken. Government is found wanting when the time for action has come."

BHARAT MIHIR.

9. The same paper thanks Sir A. Hobhouse for his successful exertions to throw open the doors of the University to native females; and hopes "that Mr. Eden's Government will further this beneficial movement by the establishment of girls' and ladies' schools in the metropolis and the mofussil. It is contended that the education imparted to females should be in some respects different from that of boys; for Nature has not made them of the same mould. But there is not a particle of reason in this view, if the object of education be, as we believe it is, to develop the mental faculties and cultivate the nobler feelings of our nature. We ask Government to hold for females an examination to be passed before the matriculation, corresponding to that for the minor scholarship which is designed for boys only."

BHARAT MIHIR.

10. We extract the following observations from an editorial in the same paper on the elevation of natives to superior appointments in the public service:—"By a frank exposition of the views of Government on this subject Lord Lytton has revived the agitation which had become faint through exhaustion. His Excellency, however, has fallen into a great error in supposing that the right of natives to claim high appointments is based only on the pledges given to this effect by the sovereign and Parliament; and we are sorry to notice that the *Hindu Patriot* and some other sensible papers too have lent their countenance to this view. Now, in dealing with this question, what we want to remark at the outset is that we want a fair field and no favor; we want to have our rights as men. These indestructible rights which, as children of the soil, we possess are paramount even with the right of conquest which appertains to Government; and we believe that this inherent right has been confirmed, not created, by the pledges given by our sovereign. We cannot bring ourselves to ask the Government to confer on us high appointments as a matter of favor; since, as children of the soil, we have a prior right to them; what we say is—"Do not deprive us of our rights." Lord Lytton speaks of 'two incompatible contracts.' The British Government wilfully ignored

the more valid and natural right of the natives to serve their country, when they entered into a covenant with civilians. We would have been glad if the Viceroy had been a little more explicit in his utterance. We certainly need not be told that mental culture alone does not qualify a man for an appointment in the public service; nor is it the want of physique in the Bengalis which has hitherto excluded them therefrom. Among the millions of the Bengalis, is there not one who unites to a sufficient degree intelligence with physical vigor, while the batches of raw and bearded as well as unbearded civilians who come to India every year are all able, active, and worthy men? We do not want to obtain the leadership of the Sikhs; but is there not even one in Bengal who is fit to be a District Judge or District Magistrate? If it be not true that the average national character fairly represents that of every member of that nation, it is not every Bengali who is weak, unfit, or imaginative. If there be any objection to open the door of the service to *everybody*, let those only who are competent be selected. Such a low and blind policy as that followed in India at the present time does not become the Government of any nation in this nineteenth century, which boasts of high morality, high education, and high professions."

11. *The Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of the 29th March, has the following observations, in an article headed "Taxation in Bengal":—"It is resolved to raise this year a sum of Rs. 27,50,000 in Bengal, by doubling the road cess rates and levying a compulsory irrigation cess. The people here are so poor that even the present rates, which are not very high, press heavily upon them. It is, therefore, to be expected that there will be great uneasiness if they are required to raise this large sum. Whatever improvement may have taken place in the condition of the Bengal ryot, it is a fact that fifty out of every hundred persons cannot pay their rents, which may become due, without having recourse to the mahajuns. The imposition of the road cess has made their condition worse; and, if they are now required to meet this new demand, they will be doubtless reduced to the same plight as that before the outbreak of the indigo riots.

"Nor are the zemindars likely to fare better: hardly five in a hundred of the landlords of this province are in a well-to-do condition. Self-interest has caused the ruin of Bengal; those that were chiefly instrumental in procuring the abolition of the income-tax will now see what injury they have brought upon the country. The greatest misfortune under which Bengal labours at the present time is that she has entrusted Calcutta with the task of carrying on improvements. Had it not been for this, Mr. Stephen would never have succeeded in ruining us by passing the Criminal Procedure Code, Government would not have been able to impoverish the landlords by enacting the Majority Act, nor should we have seen first the imposition of the road cess in lieu of the income-tax, and then the enhancement of its rates. Nor will our miseries end so long as this dependence on the metropolis lasts. With regard to the present scheme of taxation, however, we believe that the people may succeed if they can oppose it strenuously enough. The Government of India has done great injustice to Bengal by saddling her with this additional taxation; while Mr. Eden has made matters worse by imposing it on the poverty-stricken tenantry and the declining landlords. It is therefore plainly the duty of the subjects to offer their remonstrance against such wrongs; and certainly it cannot be expected that the enlightened British Government will remain indifferent to their representations. The revenue derived from Bengal leaves a large surplus after deducting the expenses of its administration. Why are we then made to pay so much?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 29th, 1877.
Circulation about 2,217.

"It is again most unjust that Bengal and the North-Western Provinces only should be thus burdened with additional taxation. The pressure on Bengal would be much lighter if the deficit in the imperial exchequer were equally adjusted between all the provinces of the Empire. The Viceroy, no doubt, sees the injustice of this proceeding; and we hope that it will be remedied if the people be up and doing. Mr. Eden at least, who is a great friend of the ryots, will give us a favourable hearing. We have two requests to make of him:—(1) That he would endeavour to raise the sum of Rs. 27,50,000, if it is really necessary to do so, by a reduction of expenditure. This may appear difficult, but not impossible. Government proposed a great many reductions when the income-tax was introduced. The Board of Revenue, the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police and of Inspector of Schools—all these would have been long since abolished if the tax had continued to be levied. (2) If it is found impracticable to make a reduction of expenditure, let the income-tax be re-introduced, which touches the pockets of the wealthy and the great mercantile classes. The subject demands the prompt attention of the public."

AMEITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 29th, 1877.
Circulation about 2,217.

12. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Tirhoot, dwells on the oppressions and illegal exactions committed by the zemindars of the district on their poor, ignorant and helpless tenantry. The road cess and any other rate which the zemindar is required to pay is realized from his tenants with compound interest. These latter have been reduced to a state of utter powerlessness. Rents are assessed in the most arbitrary manner and they do not even dream of seeking the protection of the law courts against the landlord; nor would it be easy to do so. The writer then asks Government to make inquiries as to whether the landlords of the Tirhoot district do not lease out *churs* of jhils, rivers, &c., to the tenantry at the same rental as other lands, though they themselves do not pay any revenue on them. It is unjust that they should possess the lands free of revenue, and yet raise a rent on them.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
March 30th, 1877.
Circulation about 1,168.

13. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 30th March, complains of the inconvenience which the inhabitants of villages in the neighbourhood of Balkrishna and Manteshwar, in the Burdwan district, are subjected to from a want of proper roads, and asks Government to have one constructed out of the proceeds of the road cess. The road should commence at Balkrishna, to the north of the Karjona police outpost; and proceeding eastwards, through the field around Gopeenath Dighee, which lies to the south of the village of Barabellan, meet at Manteshwar. The whole distance is about ten or eleven miles.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA,
March 30th, 1877.

14. A correspondent of the *Moorshedabad Patrika*, of the 30th March, dwells on the utter inefficiency of the village chowkeedars. Their whole duty now seems to be to obey the private orders of the police officers, carry their loads, endure abusive language, and offer small bribes to the writer at the police-station, who keeps their attendance book. They do not in the least care whether the lives and property of the villagers are safe against thieves and robbers, so long as the punchayet regularly pays them their monthly salaries.

MOORSHEDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
March 30th, 1877.

15. The *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 30th March, complains of the merciless severity with which Mr. Hodgkinson, the Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, is realizing revenue from the poor tenants in the khas mehals in that district. The editor asks the indulgence of Government on behalf of those who are really unable to pay.

16. Adverting to the subject of the cotton duties, the *Samáj Darpan*, of the 30th March, deprecates the partiality shown by both Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey towards the interests of Manchester. With the Marquis of Salisbury (who is known to possess a strong bias in favour of Manchester) as Secretary of State and Lord Lytton as the Viceroy, it is not strange that India should be thus sacrificed.

SAMAJ DARPAN,
March 30th, 1877.
Circulation about 460.

17. In an article headed "the property of the minors" the *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 31st March, makes the same observations as those noticed in paragraph 13 of our Report for the 13th January last.

HINDU HITOISHINI,
March 31st, 1877.
Circulation about 300.

18. The *Sádháraní*, of the 1st April, remarks:—"We have been all along opposed to the scheme of decentralization of finances, and do not believe that anybody would like it, if he saw how, under this scheme, the local Governments are entrusted with the prosecution of local and extraordinary public works. Under it, either no public works on any extensive scale would be undertaken, or the people would be subjected to additional taxation. We do not desire either alternative. It is, indeed, true that the Government of India gains by this measure, and finds leisure to attend to matters possessing imperial interest, such as foreign affairs. But the prevention of famines by the construction of costly public works is scarcely a matter of less importance, and is not certainly one which should be relegated to the management of the local Governments. It behoves the Imperial Government, therefore, to carry on public works in India by raising loans in England at a low rate of interest."

SADHARANI,
April 1st, 1877.
Circulation about 516.

19. The *Soma Prakásh*, of the 2nd April, makes the following remarks, in reference to the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the British Indian Association, on the conduct of Mr. Kirkwood towards Baboo Lall Chand Chowdhury of Chittagong:—"No other reply was to be expected considering the policy which the Government of India—nay, even the Home Government—follows in respect to Europeans in its service in this country. Government now occupies the place of the old Hindu rulers, to whom Manu and others left reiterated instructions to protect their subjects from the oppressions of public officers; and although, in many respects, it abides by the instructions of those Hindu lawgivers, it is also guided by a different policy when Europeans are concerned. It can never, however, obtain the reputation of ruling well, so long as it does not give up this policy of party-feeling, and learn to visit with condign punishment the offences committed by European officers. Nor is the reply of Government satisfactory, as regards the exception taken by the British Indian Association to section 142 of the Criminal Procedure Code. We believe it was exceedingly necessary that this section should have been amended. Provision should certainly be made to prevent Magistrates growing bold and insulting with impunity, under the influence of passion or prejudice."

SOMA PRAKASH,
April 2nd, 1877.
Circulation about 700.

20. Real progress is almost impossible, says the same paper, so long as the people depend for it only on the favour of Government. It is the duty of the educated natives to seek to prevent obnoxious laws being passed by means of persistent and constitutional agitation. Means should also be taken to have the native element in the Legislative Councils increased.

SOMA PRAKASH.

21. The same paper makes the following observations in an article on the Indian Civil Service:—"The Indian Association has inaugurated a really noble work in this country by their last meeting in the Town Hall. We have not seen an instance of greater injustice than what the authorities in England have done to us by making repeated changes in the age of the candidates

SOMA PRAKASH.

for the Indian Civil Service. Far better it would have been if natives were expressly told that they should not obtain admission into the service at all; but Government, for fear of public opinion, had not the courage to say so. With a view to conciliate the people when the mutiny broke out in India, with other hollow promises, we were led to expect that natives would be allowed to have some share in the administration of their country by being raised to superior appointments. But when relying on this pledge, and after encountering a thousand obstacles, and incurring considerable expense, the natives made an effort to enter the service, the authorities held back their hands and, listening to the self-interested counsels of their countrymen, would not redeem the pledge given to two hundred millions of native subjects. English civilians succeeded in their efforts, for they have representatives in Parliament to watch over their interests; while natives, who have none to speak in their favour, had to suffer disappointment. We are, therefore, glad to notice that the Indian Association have resolved to lay their grievances before Parliament." The editor then proceeds to dwell on the evils of nomination giving rise to jobbery and injustice. He is an advocate of competition; and, to afford native candidates facilities in this matter asks Government to raise the limit of age.

SOMA PRAKASH,
April 2nd, 1877.
Circulation about 700.

22. The same paper observes as follows, in reference to the Viceroy's speech on the budget:—"It is not unwise to separate the cost of ordinary public works from the extraordinary. But how is this cost to be met? There can be no objection to doing it by a reduction of expenditure. But if for this purpose recourse be had to the creation of provincial taxes, it will be productive of much dissatisfaction and press heavily on the poor.

"Lord Lytton has in a manner given his adhesion to Sir J. Strachey's scheme of decentralization, according to which the local Governments are to be responsible for their income and expenditure. But if this be so, what charges does the Government of India keep in its own hand? Another question which we want to ask is—Is it not wise to construct remunerative public works with borrowed capital? There are two evils to be apprehended from entrusting the local Governments with the prosecution of such works:—(1) the gradual increase of provincial taxation, and (2) an increase of extravagance on the part of the imperial Government. While the local Governments will be greatly troubled to find out means of increasing their revenue, the latter will have always surplus funds in its hands, and in all likelihood will indulge in extravagant expenditure—a course which is not at all unusual with the Government of India.

"Manchester has had so much influence on the tender-hearted Viceroy, that he has been convinced by it of the identity of interest which India has with her." The writer then refers to the subject of the cotton duties and considers their retention necessary to the financial solvency of the Indian Government. After adverting to the advantages of indirect taxation and its suitability to this country, the article is concluded by approving Lord Lytton's sentiments in regard to the relations of Government with the Press in India.

SOMA PRAKASH.

23. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Gar, a village in sub-division Ghatal, in the district of Midnapore, directs the attention of Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate, to the serious inconvenience and loss, which will be occasioned to the inhabitants, by the construction of a ferry bund near that place, which the Executive Engineer is said to be resolved upon. It is, besides, unnecessary.

24. In a letter to the same paper, purporting to have been written by the inhabitants of Chetua, in the Ghatal sub-division, the writers dwell on the misfortunes of this part of the country, brought about (1) by the present malarious fever, (2) the cyclones in the last two years, and (3) the floods in October last. It is complained that Government is aggravating the misery of the wretched people by taking possession of embankments, which are the property of private individuals, and for which no compensation was ever given to the proprietors.

SOMA PRAKASH,
April 2nd, 1877.
Circulation about 700.

25. Adverting to the fact that Government has resolved to raise a sum of Rs. 27,50,000 this year from Bengal, by means of additional taxation, the *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 23rd April, thus observes:—"Whatever one may do, no resource exists but that of sucking the life-blood of the poor subjects. Whenever a problem before politicians happens to be difficult, it is the poor who are made its victims. An income-tax will not be imposed; for the wealthy, whose pockets will be touched by the measure, will raise a storm of opposition against it. Those, therefore, must be made to pay who cannot make the story of their wrongs heard, who have no newspapers, no associations, and no representatives. There is, however, neither justice, courage, nor skill in such acts on the part of the rulers."

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
April 3rd, 1877.
Circulation about 3,000.

26. In an article of some length, headed "What are we to do?" the *Behár Bandhu* has the following remarks:—"Progress is the characteristic of this nineteenth century. All things of an ancient character have been undergoing change, and English education has made the natives of the country quite a different class of persons to what they were, inasmuch as our apparel and manners and customs have undergone a radical change. The English have, moreover, dispelled our low and flattering natures, and inclined us towards their country and language. All this is quite true. Yet we may be allowed to ask whether any real benefit has been the result. To be educated or left untaught will be the same, so long as we do not acquire that knowledge which will prove useful to us in the every-day transactions of life. Institutions like the Presidency, the Patna, the Medical, and Roorkee Colleges may exist; but of what use are they to us? Hundreds of students obtain their B. A. and M. A. degrees yearly through these colleges; but of what use is it? Men like these will no doubt readily answer questions in mathematics, and read and explain Shakespeare pleasantly enough, but if asked to go to the market and purchase two yards of long-cloth they are sure to be cheated. The worst of the folly is that youths, after receiving a good college education, forget all they have acquired: they become decided failures and lose all their former energy, activity, and patriotism. The moment they leave college, they set about looking for a situation, which they must have at all risks, irrespective of the amount of salary, be it 15 or 20 rupees. The highest point to which their ambition may soar is to become a pleader. Our articles of furniture and wearing apparel, the chairs we sit upon, the lamps we burn, are the manufactures of a foreign country; so that no one can venture to say to what state this Hindustan will come, if perchance the English leave the country. All seem over-anxious to have their sons taught English, pass and become pleaders; but no one thinks of the clothes his child is to wear; for no native here knows the art of weaving cloth by machinery. We seem, as it were, altogether engrossed in our endeavours to rival the English in securing employment, and becoming acquainted with their language; but no one dreams of trying to emulate the European in the delicate mechanical and manufacturing arts, or in becoming enterprising

BEHAR BANDHU,
April 4th, 1877.
Circulation about 500.

merchants. We are not as yet lost: so that if we do but now arouse ourselves, the manufactures of this country will doubtless become renowned over the world, and the merchandise of India reach every port in the globe. Then will our country, in the twinkling of an eye, become again stored with wealth."

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 7th April 1877.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Government Bengali Translator.

List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the 7th April 1877.

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Bhārat Sangekarak" ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	26th March and 3rd April 1877.
2	"Bishwa Suhrid" ...	Mymensingh	Ditto ...	28th March 1877.
3	"Hindu Ranjikā" ...	Beauleah, Rājshāhye ...	Ditto ...	28th ditto.
4	"Bhārat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
5	"Amrita Bāzār Patrikā" ...	Calcutta	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
6	"Samāj Darpan" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
7	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
8	"Pratikār" ...	Berhampore	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
9	"Moorshedabad Patrikā" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
10	"Moorshedabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
11	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā" ...	Comercolly	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
12	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st April.
14	"Sādhārānī" ...	Chinsurah	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
15	"Howrah Hitakārī" ...	Bethar, Howrah	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
16	"Soma Prakāsh" ...	Bhowanipore	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
17	"Sambād Bhāskar" ...	Calcutta	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
18	"Sulabha Samāchār" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
19	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ...	Ditto	Daily ...	26th and 27th March and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th April 1877.
20	"Sambād Prabhākar" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	24th March to 6th April 1877.
21	"SambādPūrnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	30th ditto ditto.
22	"Jām-Jahān-numā" (in Persian.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	30th ditto ditto.
23	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	31st March 1877.
24	"Behār Bandhu" (in Hindi)	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	4th April 1877.

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